

## THE CALL UPON CHIEF JUSTICE COLE AND ASSOCIATE JUSTICE CASSADAY.

We publish in this issue of the Gazette a call upon Chief Justice Cole and Associate Justice Cassaday of the Supreme Court, to become independent candidates at the coming April election, for the positions they now hold. The bar of Rock county, irrespective of party, issued a circular, to the members of the bar throughout the State requesting that they join in this call upon Judges Cole and Cassaday. There was a strong feeling in Rock county that the judiciary of this State should be lifted above political strife, and the promptness with which this request was responded to by members of the profession in nearly every county in the State, shows that the action of Rock county bar reflected the sentiment of the bar in all parts of Wisconsin. These calls have been signed by prominent members of the bar who belong to both of the great political organizations, which happily indicates that the days of making so important judicial offices a bone of political contention, are ended.

Chief Justice Cole has seen longer service on the bench of the Supreme Court than any Judge in the West, and in fact there are only one or two Judges in the United States who have rendered more years of service on the State bench than he. For twenty-six consecutive years he has been one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and has been associated with every Judge thereof, except one, from the time it was organized away back in 1853, to the present. During all these years he has done nothing to take from him the reputation he won years ago of being an able and an upright Judge, and for these all-sufficient reasons, the bar of the State have unanimously joined in requesting him to continue his services on the bench.

Associate Justice Cassaday went on the Supreme Bench last November, by appointment from Governor Smith. Before that appointment was made, the Gazette said:

Tried by each and every of these tests, the supreme fitness of John B. Cassaday for the position of associate justice of the supreme court is made clear and shining beyond doubt or cavil. The singular unanimity with which the leading jurists and lawyers, irrespective of party affiliation, throughout the State, have named him for this high trust, is as spontaneous as it is the unerring evidence of their admiration of his genius as a lawyer and confidence in his honor as a man. No citizen of this commonwealth holds a loftier place in the loyal affection of all who know him than does Mr. Cassaday. This is the brightest armor that a man can wear. It is the people's patent of nobility. In bestowing upon Mr. Cassaday the honor of this appointment, Governor Smith will add new lustre to his noble administration that will enrich its memory in all the coming years, and confer an enduring blessing on the people of the State.

The Gazette did not overrate Judge Cassaday's ability, neither did it exaggerate the importance of his appointment. Since then he has been tried—thoroughly tried—and in no single instance has he been found wanting. He has so honored the position he holds that the bar of the State and Legislature, regardless of party, have requested him to announce himself an independent candidate. There is something exceedingly fitting in this unanimous call upon Judge Cassaday. He has never been a politician in the party sense of that term. When the late Chief Justice Ryan was a candidate for the Supreme Bench, Judge Cassaday gave him his hearty support because of the conspicuous ability of that gentleman for the position. Those who are acquainted with Judge Cassaday, or have read his opinions announced from the Supreme Bench, will be confident that he will follow the law regardless of all personal feelings or party considerations. With this important qualification for the position of Judge, he carries about him inflexible integrity, the grace of scholarship, and the gentleness of dignity. It will be noticed that the call upon him is signed by very many of the most prominent Democratic lawyers of the State, as well as Republicans.

The sentiment of the State is so overwhelmingly in favor of an able and a non-partisan judiciary that Chief Justice Cole and Associate Justice Cassaday will be unanimously elected by the people of Wisconsin on the 5th of April.

The senatorial fight at Madison is waxing warm and full of interest. Senator Cameron is there looking after his chances, and Thad Pound left Congress to work against him. It seems to us that if Senator Cameron is a candidate, his chances of success would have been greatly benefited had he remained in Washington.

A call has been made upon ex-Chief Justice Dixon by the citizens of Milwaukee to allow his name to be used in connection with the United States Senatorship. We believe he has consented to be a candidate.

The snow drifts prevented a session of the Assembly this morning.

## CAUSE FOR REJOICING.

MILWAUKEE, March 1.—The prospect that the State of Minnesota will come up to the scratch and pay its repudiated bonds causes considerable rejoicing in Milwaukee. Daniel Wells, Jr., owns these bonds to the amount of \$70,000, C. D. Nash \$18,000, and Selah Chamberlain \$1,000,000.

## ABOUT THE CABINET.

It is Again Stated that Blaine is Sure of the State Department.

But All the Rest of the Portfolios are Unmarked.

The Friends of Lincoln, Allison and Kirkwood think their Chances Good.

The New Yorkers Less Confident of Controlling the Treasury Department.

General Sherman's Order For Starting the Inaugural Procession.

The Senatorial Contest at Madison Getting Interesting.

To-Day's Work in the Legislature.

Certain Milwaukeeans Have Great Cause for Rejoicing.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.  
WASHINGTON, March 2.—Tucker gave notice at the opening of the House that he would push the funding bill to a vote this afternoon. He gave way to the deficiency bill which passed at 1 o'clock p. m. The main question on the sixteenth amendment to the pending bill was carried by 134 to 25, Republicans refusing to follow. Conger's filibustering amendment then passed, 146 to 16.

Blaine and Morton are in consultation with Garfield. The latest state is, Blaine Secretary of State; Windom, of the treasury; Morton, of the navy; Foster, postmaster, and Lincoln, Attorney General.

## FROM MADISON.

SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.  
MADISON, March 2.—The Assembly is still without a quorum. No session this morning.

The Senate held a short session this morning. A long discussion was held on the bill to provide that none but lawyers be elected county judges or supreme court justices was finally defeated.

A bill passed repealing the registration law of Milwaukee.

The train that left Milwaukee Monday noon, arrived here 11 o'clock this morning with enough members to commence active operations.

The senatorial puzzle was argued yesterday by the arrival of Senator Cameron and Congressman Pound, the latter being a bitter opponent of Cameron. Canvasses will be held by the Cameron and anti-Cameron factions this afternoon. There seems to be but little doubt of the early collapse of the Cameron boom, much opposition growing out of the fact that Sawyer is lending his influence to help Cameron's election, which, it is claimed, has the spirit of dictation. Warm supporters of Sawyer declare positively their unfriendliness to the scheme. The programme of the opposition seems to be to first beat Cameron and then settle upon a candidate.

There will be plenty of material to select from; however, no one of the many candidates mentioned have any manifest strength as yet. Lieutenant Governor Bingham is very popular. It is understood that Congressman Williams is one of the race. Keyes' supporters are working quietly, and it is claimed his chances are by no means discouraging. He is making no active canvass himself.

## FOR LIFE.

SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.  
COLUMBUS, March 2.—John Wells has had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life.

## GONE DOWN.

SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.  
HALIFAX, March 2.—The schooner Irving has gone down, and nine persons are lost.

## PEDESTRIAN.

SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.  
NEW YORK, March 2, 2 P. M.—In the walking match the score stood: Panchot, 286; Sullivan, 282.

## OBITUARY.

SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.  
BOSTON, March 2.—Chas. M. Vincent, the manager of the Globe, died this morning of diphtheria.

## THE PROCESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—General Sherman, grand marshal of the inaugural procession, to-day issued public notice, stating it was desired by the committee in charge of the ceremonies at the capital that the presidential party should arrive there at 11:15. In order to comply with this request, the first division of the procession will be formed by or before 10, and will be ready to move at 10:15. The other divisions will not be required to move until about 11. The notice requires that Pennsylvania avenue to the capitol be free from all cars and vehicles as early as 10.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Gossip About the Cabinet.—The Organization of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—It is settled that Mr. Blaine is to be Secretary of State. If there has been any doubt before, no doubts can any longer exist. Whether any other places are definitely settled or not, no one who has authority to speak will say to-night. There is good reason to believe, however, that Robert Lincoln and Senator Allison will have places in the cabinet. Mr. Allison, late this afternoon, said that he hoped the choice would not fall on him. One of the rumors is that Allen may be made Secretary of the Interior, and not of the Treasury. But it is very evident that Mr. Allison would not accept the Interior. Kirkwood's supporters claim they have reason to think that he may secure the appointment to the Interior Department, which would, of course, defeat the appointment of Allison, but those who ought to be well informed do not give credence to the report.

The New Yorkers are far less confident to-night than the Empire State is to secure the treasury department. The Western men have more going confidence that the treasury will go to their section, but there does not seem to be any authoritative basis for either of these claims. A Senator who had an interview with General Garfield this evening says that he does not think that the cabinet will be definitely selected until Thursday. He anticipates, however, that the announcement of it will be made on the 5th of March. The decision that the executive session should be called for March 4, in accordance with the usual precedent, was undoubtedly made after the conference between the President and General Garfield at the White House. A contrary course would have resulted in great confusion. If the cabinet had been postponed to await the election of a United States Senator in Wisconsin, the charge could immediately have been made that the object was entirely political, and that the sole purpose was to secure an organization of the Senate through a bargain with Mahone. But it is certain that the President intends to take one and possibly two Senators from the Senate to his cabinet, and in that case one or two additional vacancies would arise in the Senate, requiring still further postponement, without any greater certainty as to the result of the organization of the Senate. But it does not follow that the Republicans have abandoned the organization of the Senate. It is estimated that the Democrats may not make an immediate organization. There is no necessity for doing so. The cabinet can be confirmed without reference to any committees, and probably would be. If the Democrats should force an organization with one Republican vacancy by death and two by appointment to the executive departments, it would not be an organization that would continue a day after a full Senate was secured, if the Republicans could make combinations to change it. All the members of the cabinet, except Secretary Sherman will tender their resignations to General Garfield, immediately after his inauguration. Secretary Sherman will remain before the inauguration, as he is to take his seat as Senator in the called session on March 4 at noon, when he will be sworn in. He could not legally hold his commission as secretary of the treasury after having taken the oath of United States Senator. Judge French, assistant secretary, will be assigned to act as secretary of the treasury until the new secretary shall be appointed.

Mrs. W. N. Palmer, 149 Morgan Street, Buffalo, N. Y., writes: My child was taken ill with Cholera in its severest form and Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil being the only remedy at hand, I began giving it according to directions and found it gave immediate relief. I gave three (3) doses and the child rested well the remainder of the night. I have used it in my family for some time with complete success.

Sold by A. J. Roberts, and Croft & Sherer.

Progress of the Telegraph.

The following particulars of the progress of the telegraph in the United States will be found interesting at the present time:

In 1844 there were 4 miles of line and no wires.

In 1848 there were 2,000 miles of line and 3,000 miles of wire.

In 1853 there were 14,675 miles of line and 22,013 miles of wire.

In 1860 there were 17,583 miles of line and 26,375 miles of wire.

In 1870 there were 53,403 miles of line and 103,245 miles of wire.

In 1874 there were 111,653 miles of line and 257,974 miles of wire.

In 1880 there were 142,354 miles of line and 350,019 miles of wire.

The first line of telegraph in the United States was established between Baltimore and Washington in 1844. This was on the Morse plan, which has since become the almost universal system of the world.

Fifty million messages were sent in this country during 1880. The companies employ 24,000 persons, and have 14,000 offices.

A Wall-Street Prophet.

These young men think there was never anything like it since the world began, and perhaps the exact counterpart of these times has never been, but Wall Street has known such times before, that to us seemed to be perpetual. This wave of prosperity must break somewhere, some time, and when it does, great will be the wrecks. Men have had their judgment overthrown, and the wildest speculative schemes bewildered our prudent and cautious men. Look at Dr. Green trying himself up in that gigantic Western Union monopoly that must inevitably fall of its own great weight and bury Samson in the ruins. I tell you there is a God in Wall Street. Then we have the Mexican Railroad development. It is a dream as wild as "Arabian Nights" and as unsubstantial as the South Sea bubble. There is nothing in Mexico to develop, and yet Palmer, and Sullivan, and Gould have given the town the Mexican fever, and Newcomb, and Grant, and Worcester have got all the money they want even to build a narrow-gauge road from Memphis to the Rio Grande, to Mexico, to New York per capita. The world's resources are not inexhaustible; this must have an end.

LA CROISSE.

John Brindley  
John A. Daniels  
Stoughton & Daniels  
E. H. Hayes  
Benj. F. Bryant  
J. J. Fruit

TYLER DICKINSON  
Geo. A. Richardson  
F. H. Bloomington  
George Graham

CARL C. POPE  
C. H. Johnson  
Samuel G. North  
C. M. Olson

JOHN A. KELLOGG  
C. H. Johnson  
M. A. Hadley  
Neal Brown

E. L. Browne  
C. S. Ogden  
John F. Derfer

Wm. R. Hoyt  
Arthur G. Wright  
Edw. W. Palmer  
N. W. Wheeler  
B. D. Marshall

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M. A. Hadley  
Neal Brown

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C. S. Ogden  
John F. Derfer

## THE JUDGESHIP.

The Calls for Chief Justice Cole and Associate Justice Cassaday to Become Independent Candidates.

The Bar of the State Irrespective of Party Join in the Call.

Members of the Legislature also Request Them to be Independent Candidates.

## The Letters of Acceptance.

This spring there are to be elected a Chief Justice and an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, and believing that these offices should be removed from political strife, the Rock county bar, some days ago, issued to their brethren of the State, the following circular:

JANESVILLE, Wis., Feb. 1, 1881.  
DEAR SIR: Chief Justice Orasmus Cole has been associated with every Judge of our Supreme Court, except one, from its organization to the present. He has taken part in the decision of almost every case before our Court since Volume 3 of its reports. He is thoroughly informed in its practice, precedents, and traditions. The value of his labor while on the Bench is too well known and appreciated to require extended statement.

When the Bar of this county unanimously recommended to Governor Smith the appointment of the Hon. John B. Cassaday, as Judge of our Supreme Court, we then believed that by reason of his conspicuous abilities he would, if appointed, become one of the most valuable members of that Court. That we did not misjudge his character and fitness, the excellence of the opinions filed by him as a member of the court, bear the most complete testimony. With resolute integrity the law has been followed, whatever way it has led, regardless of consequences to the parties litigant.

We believe that the interests of the State and of the profession will be best subserved by continuing these gentlemen in the places which they now occupy.

There is, we think, a general sentiment throughout the State to remove these offices from partisan contest. As members of both of the great political organizations, we ask your co-operation in extending a call to Judge Cole to become a candidate for Chief Justice, and to Judge Cassaday to become a candidate for Associate Justice, of our Supreme Court.

Should this have your approval we will thank you to put the enclosed calls in circulation among the members of the Bar in your city or village, and to secure their signatures as soon as may be; and when signed please return them in the enclosed envelope.

Trusting that this matter may have your immediate attention, we are

Very truly yours,

John Winkins,  
John R. Pease,  
J. H. Smith,  
A. O. Wilson,  
Wm. Smith,  
B. B. Edwards,  
A. D. Wickham,  
William Street,  
B. C. McLean,  
M. M. Phelps,  
A. C. Bates,  
S. S. Prichard,  
Amos F. Prichard,  
B. F. Dunwiddie,  
Frank Brooks,  
H. Hendrix,  
Clarence L. Clark,  
R. B. Deane,  
H. Tattershall,  
H. V. Dearborn,  
Edward M. Hayer,  
J. B. Doe, Jr.,

The calls sent out for Judge Cassaday were returned with signatures as follows:

MILWAUKEE.  
John K. Hess  
Edward Downer  
Edward G. Johnson  
Edw. Walther  
O. S. Fiebing  
H. K. Butler  
Chas. C. Dey  
J. E. Friend  
H. L. Palmer  
Wm. P. Lynde  
David S. Ordway  
W. H. Morris  
S. W. Granger  
Francis J. Borchardt  
Samuel H. Keyes  
H. G. Weisert  
C. Mariner  
J. L. Luthausen  
Fred Schriber  
George Sylvester  
Barton Lamson  
Joshua Stark  
James G. Flinders  
Edw. W. Smith  
D. H. Johnson  
L. W. Holsey  
Geo. H. Markham  
J. E. Mann  
Henry L. Buxton  
J. C. McLean  
B. K. Miller, Jr.,

BROWN.  
Chas. E. Wronan  
Chas. C. Neville  
Samuel D. B. Hastings, Jr.  
John J. Naey  
A. C. Bailey

PORTAGE.  
Wm. H. Packard  
Geo. De Clark  
Geo. W. Tate  
D. Lloyd Jones

EAU CLAIRE.  
Jas. F. Salaburg  
Henry B. Hayden  
W. P. Bartlett  
S. W. McCaslin  
George C. Hall  
T. F. Erawley  
W. A. Heyman  
John Davis  
J. H. Culbertson  
J. F. Ellis

DUNN.  
E. B. Bandy, Judge  
John Kelley, Jr.  
E. B. Manwaring  
Geo. Shafer  
Robert Macaulay  
Robt. D. Whitford

CHIPPEWA.  
Daniel Bachmann, Jr.  
Wm. H. Stafford  
George W. Hall  
G. D. G. Loughan  
A. Jackson

LA CROISSE.  
H. R. Homer  
Hugh Cameron  
S. S. Burton  
W. B. Bunn  
Wm. E. Howe  
Mills Loutellatte

MONROE.  
Almenc A. Helms  
C. M. Morton  
C. W. Meadows  
A. E. Bleckman

JACKSON.  
G. M. P. Fry  
E. J. Giesler  
F. C. Wind

MARSHTON.  
Carl H. Muller  
Edw. B. Muller  
H. B. Huntington  
B. W. James

WAUKESHA.  
Jas. E. Martin  
J. H. Jones  
C. F. Weed

WINNEBAGO.  
O. E. Lyall  
John M. Deunell  
W. H. Kennedy  
C. D. Cleveland  
H. B. Jackson  
Chas. R. Nevitt, Jr.  
M. H. Eaton  
R. P. Fighme  
Chris S. Mc  
Wm. Stewart  
James Freeman  
C. Adams  
E. R. Hicks  
Edwin Petersen  
H. W. McLeod  
J. W. Gozier

GREEN LAKE.  
Geo. D. Waring  
George Gale  
O. F. Silver

RACINE.  
H. V. VanPelt  
J. H. VanPelt  
Geo. H. Jenks  
J. H. Kelly  
John T. Westworth  
J. H. Kelly  
Edwin White Moore  
C. A. Brownson  
H. A. Cooper  
F. W. Schaeck  
F. Merton  
C. E. Sawyer

WAUKESHA.  
D. H. Sumner  
T. M. Sumner  
T. M. Haight  
A. Cook  
T. M. Walker  
W. N. Kelly

WALWORTH.  
James W. Steele  
James Summons  
John A. Smith  
Chas. J. French  
R. R. Menzie  
Silas W. Menzie  
Augusta Frieder  
A. Bennett  
A. S. Spooner

SHEBOYGAN.  
D. T. Phalen  
A. C. Prescott  
Paul T. Krez

KENOSHA.  
Henry F. Rohlfing  
Chas. Qualls  
J. W. Qualls  
H. M. Thiers

MANITOWOC.  
G. A. Forrest  
R. P. Eaton  
Chas. W. White

MARINETTE.  
Amos Holgate  
J. B. Fairchild

FOND DU LAC.  
J. H. Hauser  
Colman Carter & Kent  
L. Goldstucker  
S. L. Brasted  
E. L. Runnels  
Thos. Harris  
A. S. Crocker  
Wm. D. Giese  
J. J. Foote

JEFFERSON.  
A. G. Steiner  
H. C. Schmitt  
Henry Mulberger  
Thos. Prentiss

DODGE.  
E. L. Beach  
R. L. Oliver  
M. A. Race  
H. C. Batterfield

WOOD.  
Chas. M. Webb  
Geo. L. Williams

GREEN.  
Lewis Rotz  
C. N. Carpenter  
C. S. Randall  
O. S. Putnam

LAFAYETTE.  
H. E. Martin  
J. A. Lott  
G. A. Marshall  
J. G. Marshall

GRANT.  
John G. Clark  
John D. Wilson  
A. W. Bell  
W. H. Beebe  
Wm. Dutcher  
H. P. McNelly  
J. H. Carter  
J. M. Mills

CRAWFORD.  
E. F. S. Viole  
S. C. McClure  
O. B. Thomas  
J. H. Webster

VERNON.  
W. S. Field  
A. W. Campbell  
C. N. Harris

COLUMBIA.  
G. J. Cox  
J. Bowman  
John C. Eakin  
W. H. Myra

JUNEAU.  
E. T. Bennet  
A. Carter  
H. W. Barney  
J. J. Hughes

DANE.  
Henry J. Taylor  
Wm. Welch  
R. M. Bostford  
Jay O. Hayes  
E. L. Orton  
Henry M. Lewis  
H. W. Chynoweth  
J. H. Lewis  
S. O. Pinney  
A. L. Sanborn  
J. H. Carpenter  
Charles N. Gregory  
P. L. Spooner  
Adrian S. Sanborn

WAUSAHA.  
L. L. Sauk

POLK.  
V. M. Babcock  
W. H. Bostford  
C. H. Ladd  
Chas. E. Meers

BARRON.  
F. Angel  
Geo. H. Barwise, Jr.  
W. R. Smith

CLARK.  
Ring & Youmans

WASHINGTON.  
H. E. Frisby  
S. N. Boney  
L. N. Frisby

OSHAUKA.  
William A. Tholen

BURNETT.  
W. R. Maxwell

OUTAGAMIE.  
William Kinney

MARQUETTE.  
Geo. C. Jones

S. A. Pease

EDWARD LEE.  
Edw. Lee

Wm. M. Tomkins

Sanl W. Reese

J. J. Hoskins

Barker & Barlow

Noyes Bros.

D. E. Morgan

Alfred Brown

Levi Cronin

Philip Check, Jr.

James H. Miner

James H. Berryman

George J. Jarvis

H. H. Woodmansee

O. F. Friedel

Alex. H. Humeau

E. C. Walfield

THE LEGISLATURE.

The following call was signed by members of the Legislature, and both Democrats and Republicans join in the request that Judge Cassaday consent to become an independent candidate for Associate Justice:

To the Hon. J. B. Cassaday, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin:

SIR: The undersigned members of the Senate and Assembly of Wisconsin, being desirous of avoiding the strife of partisan nominations for the office of Associate Justice, at the ensuing

## WINNEBAGO.

O. E. Lyall  
John M. Deunell  
W. H. Kennedy  
C. D. Cleveland  
H. B. Jackson  
Chas. R. Nevitt, Jr.  
M. H. Eaton  
R. P. Fighme  
Chris S. Mc  
Wm. Stewart  
James Freeman  
C. Adams  
E. R. Hicks  
Edwin Petersen  
H. W. McLeod  
J. W. Gozier

GREEN LAKE.  
Geo. D. Waring  
George Gale  
O. F. Silver



## THE FIRST QUARREL.

"I had sooner be cursed than kiss'd!"—I didn't know well what I meant. But I turned my face from him, and he turned his face at me.

And then he sent me a letter: "I've gotten my work done to-night. You wouldn't kiss me, my lass, and I never loved any but you. I'm sorry for all the quarrel, and sorry for what I've done. I'll be six weeks' work in Jersey and go to-night by the boat."

An' the wind began to rise, and I thought of him out at sea. An' I felt I had been to blame—he was always kind to me.

"Wait a little, my lass, I am sure it'll all come right."

An' the boat went down that night—the boat went down that night.

—From *Johnson's New Volume*.

## HOW CONJURERS OPERATE.

An Ex-Professor Explains the Secrets of the Trade.

The inexhaustible bottle, which produces different liquors, and apparently in endless quantity, was first made popular in this country by Prof. Anderson, and since his day has been exhibited by very many "magicians." Of late years, it has been sold in the toy-shops, and the public have learned that its effect is due in part to a well-known principle in physics, and in part to the wine glasses used, which are made so as to contain, at most, not more than a thimbleful. The trick having become common and generally understood, conjurers began to look about for a means whereby something similar in effect might be produced, but by altogether dissimilar means. The result is a bottle-trick in which lager-beer is furnished in sufficient quantity to satisfy the thirst of a large audience. It is a very effective trick, and to it one well-known performer almost entirely owes his success. It is only suitable for public exhibition, however, as the beer is pumped up from beneath the stage, and passes through rubber tubing, concealed in the dress of the performer, to the bottle held in the hand. The connection with the stage is made by means of a hollow boot-heel, and during the progress of the trick, the performer is unable to move.

Senor Patrizio, one of the cleverest conjurers that ever visited our shores, but whose imperfect knowledge of our language was a bar to his success, made quite a hit in this trick, and spurred the ambition of the amateurs. One of these gentlemen, a fellow-countryman of Patrizio, and a recognized "society-man," by dint of much persuasion and many dollars induced the senior to give him the secret of the trick.

This once secured, he was anxious to show his accomplishments to his friends. He ordered the necessary apparatus, hired the Union League Theater, and issued invitations for a "swell" entertainment. He did not consider it worth while to rehearse, and a fellow-countryman of Patrizio, and a recognized "society-man," by dint of much persuasion and many dollars induced the senior to give him the secret of the trick.

"Now, zen, ladies and gentlemen, since you've been so kind as to honor me with your presence to-night, I shall ask you to join me in a glass of champagne."

By this time he was greatly excited. He was about to convince the "best people" of New York, *le d'essus du panier*, that he was the peer of any conjurer who ever trod the boards. He took his position near a table; his heel was screwed to the stage by the man below, who was in charge of the pump, and the assistant entered with a tray of goblets.

"Now, zen," cried the Colonel, "for ze champagne."

He gave the signal, and the man at the pump began to send up the liquor. The Colonel held the mouth of the bottle over a goblet, but, strange to say, nothing came forth. He stamped on the stage with his foot, that he would, and faster the man plied the pump. Still no liquor. The Colonel grew more and more excited.

"See what is ze matter," he said in an "aside" to his assistant, who placed the goblets on the table and hurried off the stage. Everything appeared to be all right, and Mr. D— had just returned to his position on the stage when there came a hissing noise, as of escaping steam, and the next moment the gallant Colonel was drenched from head to foot with champagne. He poured from his sleeves, he kicked down his back, and he splashed about in his bag. In vain he attempted to stem the torrent; he was fixed immovably to the stage, screwed into position, and the more he exerted himself to get free, the more furiously the pump was worked. The Colonel had kept his word, for here was champagne in abundance, and amid the screams and applause of the delighted audience, and the "curses loud and deep" of the disgraced performer, the curtain fell.

It seems that, in the excitement of the moment, the Colonel forgot to turn on the wine into the bottle, and when the rubber-tubing could hold no more, it burst.

The moral of which is: never attempt a trick until you have rehearsed it. An audience is always pleased when they are offered some refreshment, whether in the shape of bouillons from a hat, wine from an "inexhaustible bottle," or coffee produced from white beans. Knowing this, the elder Herrman, during his first engagement in this country—about 1850, I think—introduced a very curious glass or China jar, "of Bohemian glass," made in Williamsburgh. They are the only remaining two of a dozen which I once owned. Don't drop them, for you might break them, and to break a dozen doesn't do."

The examination completed, he proceeds to fill one jar with the bits of rags,

and the other with the pieces of paper. Then, he rolls two newspapers into cylindrical shapes, remarking, as he pins them to preserve their form, "With a pin—so. Though it is needless to remark that we never sew with a pin." With these paper cylinders he covers the jars, and, covering the covers, a moment later, he pours from one jar boiling coffee, with the remark, "No grounds for complaint here," and from the other hot milk—"The milk of human kindness as extracted from the daily press." The coffee is then served up to the audience, and the trick never fails to bring that "music to the player's ears"—applause.

As with almost every other trick, there are several ways of doing it. One is to pump the coffee and milk up from beneath the stage while the jars are resting on the table. By far the best way, and certainly the most simple, is the following, which I have used for years without ever having it fail me. Have two cylindrical tin cans, made of such size that they will go easily inside the jars, but will not quite reach the bottom. In one end there is a large hole cut, which is fitted with a cork; the other end overlaps a trifle, so that when the can is inside the jar, the overlapping end will rest on the edge of the jar, and support the cylinder. On the outside of one of the cans bits of the muslin are pasted, and on the other pieces of the paper. When about to exhibit the trick, the cans are filled, one with coffee, the other with milk, and placed inside the boxes containing the muslin and paper. In showing the contents of the boxes, the performer passes rapidly through the audience, scattering muslin and paper among them, but without allowing them to examine for themselves. When he takes the jars to the table, he actually does so at first, but pours their contents back again, as if to convince the audience that they are really full. The second time, however, he pulls the corks out of the cans, claps the jars over him, and then quickly reversing them, and heaping a quantity of the muslin or paper, as it may be, on the overlapping ends, shows them to the audience who imagine they see them filled, the one with muslin, the other with paper. The newspaper covers which are placed over the jars are merely to hide the cans, which are withdrawn; but they must be neatly handled, or the whole trick will be spoiled. The performer should stand with his right side to a table, on which is placed one of the boxes, say of muslin; as he removes the cover with his right hand, that hand must be brought, quite naturally, over the box, into which the can must be allowed to drop. At the same moment the left hand, holding the jar, must be extended toward the audience, who are naturally attracted to it, and the newspaper cover must be crumpled up and thrown on the stage.

As a pretty wind-up for this trick, let me suggest the following: Have a large cup, in the shape of a coffee cup, made of tin and painted white, so as to resemble china. In the center of this cup must be a partition. To one side of this partition, in the bottom, cut a large hole, and let the other side be filled with tiny bits of paper. The cup is set on the stage, and after the performer has helped the audience, he pours out a cup for himself, using this trick cup. Of course, the coffee runs out into the saucer, but as it stands well up the stage, the audience do not see this. When the cup is apparently full, the performer walks down to the foot-lights, indulges in a little pantomime to convey the idea that he is about to drink the health of his audience, and then suddenly throws the contents of the cup toward them, which to their astonishment, is not coffee, but a shower of paper. —*Scribner's Monthly*.

## Turkish Carpets.

ONE of the most important industries of the Ottoman Empire, and certainly the chief industry of Asia Minor, always excepting agriculture, is the making of carpets. Some of the factories are now furnished with looms which in the European manner, but it is not in such factories that the famous fabrics are chiefly produced; the peasants in their mud houses, and the nomad Yuraks in their tents, all contribute to the many kinds that are made. The annual value of the carpets of Anatolia approaches five hundred thousand dollars, and of these but a small number remain in Turkey. These large exports keep prices at a fair level, and in the best shops of London and Paris all kinds of Eastern carpets can be got for ready money, more cheaply than the casual traveler can buy them on the spot. This applies to the finest old carpets as well as to the new ones; for even with a good and trusty dragoman one may have to lose the best part of a day haggling for half a dozen velvet mellowed Daghestans with a carpet dealer of Smyrna, Cairo or Alexandria, and after all be victimized to some extent.

## Dietetic Abuses.

UNNATURAL food is the principal cause of human degeneration. It is the oldest vice. If we reflect upon the number of ruinous dietetic abuses, and their immemorial tyranny over the larger part of the human race, we are tempted to eschew all symbolical interpretations of the Paradise legend, and to ascribe the fall of mankind literally and exclusively to the eating of forbidden food. From century to century the same cause has multiplied the sum of our earthly ills. Substances which Nature never intended for the food of man have come to form a principal part of our diet; caustic spices torture our digestive organs; we ransack every clime for noxious weeds and intoxicating fluids; from twenty to thirty-five per cent. of our breadstuffs are yearly wasted on the distillation of a life-consuming fire; vegetable poisons, inorganic poisons, and all kinds of indigestible compounds enslave our appetites, and among the Caucasian Nations of the present age an unexampled concurrence of causes has made a passive submission to that slavery the habitual condition. —*Dr. F. L. Oswald, in Popular Science Monthly*.

HELIGOLAND is the most celebrated station in the world for studying the migration of birds. This little island is hardly a hundred acres in extent—an isolated, triangular rock of red sandstone, with perpendicular cliffs two or three hundred feet in height all round it. It is mostly cultivated, and its resident birds are hardly more than a dozen species; but in spring and autumn migrating birds make it a resting place, and these are almost the whole population, and the results have been carefully chronicled for the last twenty-five years by Mr. Gatte, an experienced resident ornithologist. The amazing result is, that as many species of birds have been obtained in this minute islet as in any country in Europe; while the vast number of the migrating flocks is shown by the fact that 15,000 larks have sometimes been caught in one night.

## Japanese Names.

THE Japanese tradesman, unlike the Chinaman, is not accustomed to adopt high-sounding titles to denote his place of business, and, until recently, tradesmen were designated by the names of their respective stores, to which their own surnames were added. Their business signs, or trademarks, as we would style them, reproduce in many cases the province from which the family originally came, to which frequently their former trade was added. Thus, presuming that Kane-Ko (metal child), to be carrying on business in Mito Ya (Mito's shop), his trade designation would be Mito-Ya Kane-Ko. Of late this class is permitted to use a surname, a privilege confined in former days to the official class. These surnames evidently derive their origin from the names of the landed property of those who bear them. We find among them the names of woods, forests, underwood, quick-river, hill-town, cliff-bridge, cliff-cape, front-field, small-stream, virtuous-river, river-mouth, or other words usually compounded of two Chinese characters, names of one or three forming the exceptions. It is permitted to families to bestow their surnames on persons related to them, and in this manner the nobility was accustomed to honor their retainers and the samurai, the servants and tradesmen who lived under their protection. Besides the surname, or family designation, the Japanese employ the common name which corresponds with our baptismal title, and a preference is shown by some families for names possessing certain peculiarities, as, for example, Yoshitaro, Yoshigoro, Yoshisaburo, Kitchi (or Yoshi)-nosuke. The eldest son's bestowal of name frequently ends in Taro, the second son's in Goro, and the third in Saburo. Grandsons who use the same name as their fathers and grandfathers embody the character *mago* (grandson), and great-grandsons the character *hiro*. The son, on reaching manhood, has a name chosen for him, which usually expresses some hoped-for quality or good fortune. This is the name used by officials in Japan. *Azama* is a *nom de plume*, employed by students or literati. *Goro* is a fancy name, adopted chiefly by those who retire from active life or who prefer to be known among their friends under some other than their ordinary title. *Kai mio* is the posthumous name which is engraved upon the tombstone. This latter is usually selected by the Buddhist priests, and is determined by certain rules, varying according to the sect and rank of the deceased. Women have no surnames. They are known by a name (*goi na*) which is selected by the parents about a week after the birth of the infant. The names of fruit, trees, flowers, colors, birds, certain animals, or some other fancy name, selected arbitrarily, usually furnish this designation, which, except when the person is addressed by a parent or superior, is generally used with the prefix *O*. The names of singing and dancing girls are frequently elaborated by the addition of qualifying words, as, for instance, *ko-yoshi* (the little fortune), while those of the public women are still more fancifully adorned, thus: *Futunami* (the waves of the wisteria blossom). The daughters of the upper classes usually receive a name on their betrothal, which consists of one Chinese character. It is chosen by their friends, but is very rarely used. The *kai mio* is the only other name given to women. This is posthumous, as in the case of males. —*Cor. Boston Herald*.

**The O'd-time Californian.**

THE cowards did not start to the Pacific coast in the old days; all the weak died on the way. And so it was that we had then not only a race of giants, but of gods. It is to be allowed that they were not at all careful of the laws, either ancient or modern, ecclesiastical or lay. They would curse. They would fight like dogs—aya, like Christians in battle. But there was more solid honor among those men than the world will ever see again in any body of men. I fear, till it approaches the millennium. Is it dying out with them? I hear that the new Californians are rather common cattle.

Do you know where the real old Californian is?—the giant, the world-builder? He is sitting by the trail high up on the mountain. His eyes are dim, and his head is white. His slaves are lowered. His pick and shovel are at his side. His feet are weary and sore. He is still prospecting. Pretty soon he will sink his last prospect hole in the Sierra. Some younger men will come along and lengthen it out a little, and lay him in his grave. The old miner will have passed on to prospect the outcropping that star the floors of heaven.

He is not numerous now; but I saw him last summer high up on the head waters of the Sacramento. His face is set forever away from that civilization which has passed him by. He is called a tramp now. And the new, nice people who have slid over the plains in a palace car, and settled down there, set dogs on him sometimes when he comes that way.

I charge you treat the old Californian well, wherever you find him. He has seen more, suffered more, practiced more self-denial, than can now fall to the lot of any man. And though he may die there in the pines on the mighty mountain, while still feebly searching for the golden fleece, do not forget that his life is an epic, noble as any handed down from out the dusty old. I implore you treat him kindly. Some day a fitting poet will come, and then he will take his place among the heroes and the gods.

But there is another old Californian, a wearier man, the successful one. He, too, is getting gray. But he is a power in the land. He is a prince in fact and in act. What strange fate was it that threw dust in the eyes of that old Californian, sitting by the trail high up on the mountain, and blinded him so that he could not see the gold just within his grasp a quarter of a century ago? And what good fairy was it that led this other old Californian, now the banker, the railroad king, or Senator, to where the mountain gnomes had hidden their gold of old?

What accidental beggars and princes we have in the world to-day! But whether beggar or prince, the old Californian stands a head and shoulder taller than his fellows wherever you may find him. This is a solid, granite truth. —*Joaquin Miller, in the Californian*.

## What to Teach Our Daughters.

Teach them to make bread.  
Teach them to make shirts.  
Teach them to foot up store bills.  
Teach them not to wear false hair.  
Teach them to wear thick, warm shoes.  
Teach them how to wash and iron clothes.  
Teach them how to make their own dresses.  
Teach them that a dollar is only a hundred cents.  
Teach them to cook a good meal of victuals.  
Teach them how to darn stockings and sew on buttons.  
Teach them every day, dry, hard, practical common sense.  
Teach them to wear calico dresses and do it like Queens.  
Give them a good, substantial common-school education.  
Teach them to regard the morals and not the money of their beaux.  
Teach them all the mysteries of the kitchen, the dining-room and the parlor.  
Teach them that the more one lives within his income the more he will save.  
Teach them to have nothing to do with intemperance and dissolute young men.  
Teach them that the further one lives beyond his income the nearer he gets to the poor-house.  
Rely on it that upon your teaching depends in a great measure the weal or woe of their after life.  
Teach them that a good, steady mechanic is worth a dozen loafers in broadcloth.  
Teach them the accomplishments, music, painting, drawing, if you have time and money to do it with.—*Advocate*.

## A Horse-Shoer's Experience.

NINE persons out of ten will say that corns in horses' feet are caused by bad shoeing. My experience will justify me in saying that nine-tenths of the corns are caused by the owners of horses neglecting to get them shod as often as they ought. We are nearly all agreed that horses should be shod as often as once in every four to seven weeks, according to circumstances. Now, a great many horse owners, particularly farmers, will get a team shod, and unless the horse becomes lame, will permit the shoes to remain on until they grow off.

If the horse has a round foot, and the shoe was fitted close all around, in four or five weeks the shoe will have been carried forward by the growth of hoof, so that one or both of the heels will be off the wall, and in a short time corns will be produced. Now, if the owner would take his horse to the shop on some fixed date every month, instead of leaving the shoes on from seven to twenty weeks, horses would have fewer corns. In shoeing, I prefer a wide heel, and mule the heels of the forward shoes whether they have corns or not, on horses that have flat feet.

For interfering, level the foot and fit the shoe all around close. Then make the inside heel slightly. In winter it is a good plan to turn the outside heel calk, as it keeps the foot out of the trough of the road.

For over-reaching I have the best success shoeing with long shoes all around. Let the heels of the forward shoes stick out an inch and the hind shoes three-quarters of an inch. As the forward foot raises, the long shoe will raise

enough so the hind foot will pass under, while with a short shoe the shoe will raise just enough for the hind shoe to hit the heels, causing a disagreeable clicking. I can do better and quicker work with the knife and rasp than with buttress.

If the foot is grown out very long I take the cutting pliers and nip the hoof off from quarters to toe. This insures the removal of the stubs of nails, and with a sharp knife and rasp, the foot is soon ready. I practice cold-fitting, although I do not think a thick-shelled foot is injured by touching it with a red-hot shoe that was previously fitted. A thin-shelled foot I never press with a hot shoe. Wastaught to weld toe-calks on shoes first, and heel up afterward, but I practice healing shoes first and put on the toe-calk when ready to use the shoe. If you toe last there will be heat enough in the shoe after welding the calk to fit the shoe. I let the heels which are nearly cold drop on the wall of the foot and hold the toe, which is red hot an inch away from the foot while fitting. After the shoe is fitted and level, harden the toe and nail on. I know a great many advocate heating a shoe red hot after the foot is prepared and the shoe fitted, and press the foot for an instant with the hot shoe. But all the advantage they claim is an equal bearing and that the shoe will be less liable to come off. Now I can with knife and rasp get as good a bearing, and with a good nail fasten the shoe so that it will stay longer than it ought. —*J. W. Nichols, in Blacksmith and Wheelwright*.

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## Insanity in Massachusetts.

THERE were in the Massachusetts public insane asylums on the 1st of October 3,109 insane persons, of whom 1,461 were men and 1,648 women. The deaths among the lunatics of the State are at a rate nearly three times greater than that of the whole community. The number of recoveries is somewhat less than the deaths in most of the establishments. Another suggestive fact appears. About five-sixths of the insane are paupers. This goes to sustain the view that insanity is most frequent among those who suffer from the poverty and wretchedness of modern life. We must remember, however, that the number of insane patients given does not include a large part of those who come from the ranks of the more wealthy. Many of these lunatics are not confined in public asylums, but are in private retreats or are kept at home. Add them to the number given by the census of the asylums, and the total of the insane in Massachusetts will reach 5,000. Insanity is on the increase in the State. Its growth does not follow the proportion of gain in population, but is nearly double that. —*New York Sun*.

ABOUT five years ago William Doan, of Grafton, Vt., while raking hay, ran against an apple-tree limb, which entered his eye just below the eyeball. For a long time it was feared he would lose the eye, but it finally got better, and, although it has troubled him a good deal since, he has called it well. Recently, however, it pained him very keenly, and upon examination it picked out a piece of wood broken from the limb, more than half an inch long and a quarter of an inch in diameter.

A JUSTICE at Glen Cove, L. I., has decided that a girl has the right to marry at the age of fourteen. A damsel of that age eloped with her lover and was married, but was afterward arrested on the ground that she was not old enough to marry. When the runaways were produced in Court they brought with them the family Bible of the girl's parents, by which it appeared that she was in her fifteenth year, and the Justice set her at liberty.

At the recent silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Willard, in Washington, a cake baked for the original birthday twenty-five years ago was served in an excellent state of preservation.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## E. T. FOOTE,

## THE CLOTHIER,

Has already received several

voices of

READY  
MADE

SPRING  
CLOTHING!

Made up in the latest style, and  
of good material

The Custom Department, too,

has been kept unusually busy,

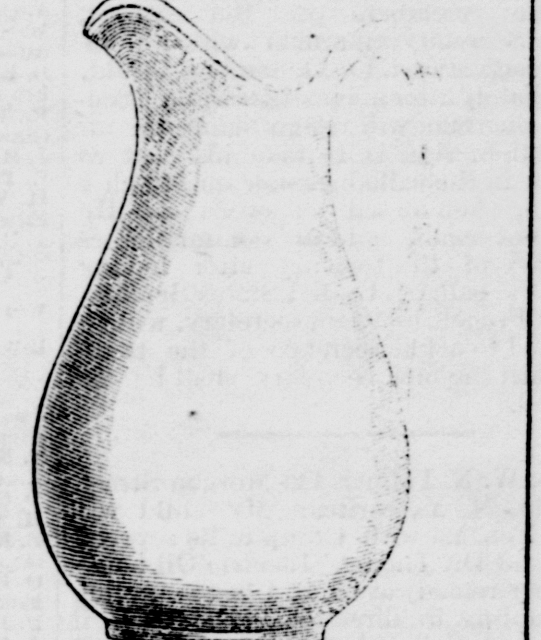
right through what is generally

the dull season, which shows

that the public appreciate the

skilful and pure shown

## New Goods

WHEELOCK'S  
CROCKERY STORE

Among other things is a lot of our own importations of Boots from White Granite Ware, in new Shapes; also a few cases of Boots new Printed Ware, called "Summer Time," black print on ivory body, very handsome and low price. New lot of decorated Chamber Sets, 10 pieces for \$5.00. China Fruit and Flower colored edge, fruit center, \$3.50 to \$5.00 dozen. Several new patterns of Glassware, plain and engraved. New lot of Goblets, \$1.00 doz. New Glass Sets, 50 cents. Lamps and Chandeliers at low prices. Lamp Chimneys undimmed by the oil bath that or not break by heat. Large variety of Novelties, very appropriate for presents. —*advisably*

**A POSITIVE CURE**  
Without medicines. ALLAN'S SOLUBLE MEDICATED BOUGIES. Patented October 16, 1878. One box. No. 1 will cure any case in four days, or less. No. 2 will cure the most obstinate case, no matter how long standing. No. 3 will cure cases of catarrh, gonorrhea, or of all No. 4 cures cases of gonorrhea, gonorrhea, or of all No. 5 cures cases of gonorrhea, gonorrhea, or of all No. 6 cures cases of gonorrhea, gonorrhea, or of all No. 7 cures cases of gonorrhea, gonorrhea, or of all No. 8 cures cases of gonorrhea, gonorrhea, or of all No. 9 cures cases of gonorrhea, gonorrhea, or of all No. 10 cures cases of gonorrhea, gonorrhea, or of all No. 11 cures cases of gonorrhea, gonorrhea, or of all No. 12 cures cases of gonorrhea, gonorrhea, or of all No. 13 cures cases of gonorrhea, gonorrhea, or of all No. 14 cures cases of gonorrhea, gonorrhea, or of all No. 15 cures cases of gonorrhea, gonorrhea, or of all No. 16 cures cases of gonorrhea, gonorrhea, or of all No. 17 cures cases of gonorrhea, gonorrhea, or of all No. 18 cures cases of gonorrhea, gonorrhea, or of all No. 19 cures cases of gonorrhea, gonorrhea, or of all No. 20 cures cases of gonorrhea, gonorrhea, or of all No. 21 cures cases of gonorrhea, 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# JANESVILLE BUSINESS DIRECTORY

## CARRIAGE PAINTING

**J. B. LAGRANGE**  
could receive all attention to his extensive painting business on Bluff Street, in the rear of Hodge & Buchholz' shop, where he is prepared to do all kinds of carriage and artistic painting of a superior workmanship. Give him a call. Jan 24/1919

## HARNESS, BLANKETS, ETC.

**JAMES A. FATHERN**  
(SUCCESSOR TO CHAS. H. PAYNE)  
No. 100 and Main St., - - - Janesville, Wis.  
Manufacturer and dealer in Light and Heavy harness, Saddles, Collars, Bridles, Whips, etc. Also a good assortment of Blankets, Valises and Ladies' Satchels. The best kind of Harness Oils always on hand. Give me a call. A good square deal guaranteed. Try my Carriage Top. Varnish; it makes it look as bright as when new. Jan 24/1919

**W. M. SADDLER**  
1ST MILWAUKEE ST., - - - JANESVILLE  
(Opera House Block)  
Large Stock of First Class Harness and Trunks on Hand at Bottom Prices.

## GAS AND STEAM FITTING.

**GEO. T. RICHARD & CO.**  
127 MYERS' HOUSE BLOCK, JANESVILLE  
Gas, Steam and Water Pipe Fitting. Dealers in Pumps and Cylinders, Gas Fixtures, Pipe, etc. Also all kinds of fittings for Gas, Steam and Water works. All work in the above done on reasonable terms. Jan 24/1919

## PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

**Q. O. SUTHERLAND, M. D.**  
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon,  
Office and Residence No. 3 Franklin Street, (Opposite Post Office Exchange)  
Hours: 9 to 12 A. M.; 2 to 5 P. M. and 7 to 9 P. M.

## MYERS' HOUSE LIVERY.

**C. W. JACKMAN, Proprietor.**  
1ST MILWAUKEE ST., - - - JANESVILLE  
Myers' New Barn.  
Carriage and Coach Hire for Funerals a Specialty.

## HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

**HOLM & KENT**  
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters.  
Preserving, Graining, and Paper Hanging, specialties. Refer by permission to Messrs. Frank, Johnson, David Jeffries, H. E. Crosswell, Frank, etc. Dr. Geo. H. McCauley, and E. W. Whitton, etc. Shop over Chas. Dutton's grocery, West Milwaukee Street. Leave orders with E. W. Whitton, etc. Jan 24/1919

## H. H. BLANCHARD'S

Law, Collection, Real Estate and Loan Office.  
General Office Hours 9 A. M. to 12 M.; 2 P. M. to 5 P. M.  
Jan 24/1919

## INSURANCE.

**JOHN G. SANE**  
presents Sixteen of the Most Substantial Fire Insurance Companies of Europe and the United States.  
No agent for the State Life and Mutual Protection Association of Wisconsin, the most reliable Insurance Association in the West. Has in Rock county and elsewhere to exchange city property, and money to loan.

## HAIR GOODS.

**MRS. W. M. SADDLER**  
1ST MILWAUKEE ST., - - - JANESVILLE  
(Opera House Block)  
Manufacturer and Dealer in Ladies' Hair Nets and all kinds of Human Hair Goods.



**HOSTETTER'S**  
CELEBRATED  
**STOMACH BITTERS**

## SPECIALTIES!

**SPECIALTIES!**  
AT  
**ROBERTS' DRUG STORE.**

Brush and Comb Cases, Dressing Cases, Cologne Bottles, Collogues and Extracts for the Hair and Face, Chamomile-skins, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Prepared Bird Seed, Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Chamomile-skin Jackets, etc. MAIN and MILWAUKEE STS. Jan 24/1919

## INSTANTANEOUS INVIGORATOR.

**GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE**  
TRADE MARK. The Great Gray Trade Mark. An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow as a consequence of Loss of Memory, Urinary, Lascivious, and other causes. Take the Gray Trade Mark. Before Taking Gray, Beware of the Many Other Brands. Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Infertility of Consumption and Premature Old Age. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we send free by mail to every one. The specific medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money, by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., No. 10 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y. Sold in Janesville by A. J. Roberts. Jan 24/1919

## HENRY'S CATHOLIC SALVE.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chills, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freckles and Pimples. The salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case. It is the only salve that cures HENRY'S CATHOLIC SALVE, as all others are but imitations and counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

## Dr. Green's Oxygenated Bitters

is the oldest and best remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Malaria, Indigestion, all disorders of the stomach, and all diseases indicating an impure condition of the Blood, Kidneys, Liver, Skin, etc.

## DURN'S CATARRH SNUFF CURE

Catarrh and all affections of the mucous membrane. DR. MOTT'S LIVER PILLS are the best Cathartic Regulators. 3

# THE GAZETTE.

## Post-Office--Summer Time Table.

The mails arrive at the Janesville Post Office as follows:  
Chicago and Way..... 1:40 P. M.  
Madison and Milwaukee..... 2:00 P. M.  
Chicago Through, Night via Milton..... 2:25 P. M.  
Waterloo Junctions..... 2:50 A. M.  
Chicago and Way..... 2:55 P. M.  
Madison and Milwaukee..... 3:00 P. M.  
Milwaukee..... 3:10 P. M.  
OVER-LAND MAILS ARRIVE:  
Center and Leyden, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays..... 12:00 P. M.  
Emerald Grove, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays..... 12:30 P. M.  
East Troy, via Johnson, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays..... 12:40 P. M.  
Beloit stage..... 11:30 A. M.

Mails close at the Janesville Post Office as follows:  
Madison and Milwaukee..... 8:00 P. M.  
Chicago Through, Night via Milton..... 8:30 P. M.  
Chicago and Way..... 8:40 P. M.  
All points East, West and South of Chicago via Milton Junction..... 8:50 P. M.  
Green Bay and Way, including Milwaukee, Northern Michigan and Northern Iowa..... 1:30 P. M.  
Milwaukee and Way, including Milwaukee, Northern Michigan and Northern Iowa..... 1:40 P. M.  
West, Madison, via M. & P. and C. & W. including Northern Iowa..... 2:20 P. M.  
Monroe, Brookfield and Way..... 2:35 P. M.  
Rockford, Freeport and Way..... 2:50 P. M.  
OVER-LAND MAILS CLOSE:  
Beloit stage..... 4:00 P. M.  
Center and Leyden, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays..... 2:00 P. M.  
East Troy, via Rock Prairie, Johnson Center, Johnson, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays..... 2:30 A. M.  
Emerald Grove and Fairfield, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays..... 2:40 P. M.

Daily from 8:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. On Sundays from 12:00 to 1:00 P. M. Money order and Registered Letter Department open from 8:00 A. M. to 12:00 P. M., and from 1:00 to 5:00 P. M., except during the distribution of the mails. Stamps, stamped envelopes, postal cards and Wrappers for sale at East front window from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Orders for stamped envelopes with return printed thereon, should be left at the Money order Department.  
On Saturday night only, a through pouch from Chicago is received on the Fond du Lac train, and on Monday morning only, a through pouch is made up and forwarded to Chicago on the 7 o'clock train.  
By reading this table carefully, the public can post themselves thoroughly upon the arrival and departure of the mails, and thus avoid much inconvenience to themselves.  
H. A. PATTERSON, P. M.

## Unselfish Children.

A "Letter to Young Mothers" in Scribner, taking for text the remark that "always to receive and never to give is as bad for children as for grown people," offers the following suggestions:

To be sure, there is not much they can do for you, and what they can do is worth very little in itself, but just because it develops a generous thoughtfulness for others, encourage them in all their little plans for other people's pleasure. Children are naturally generous, and delight to make and give presents, until they see their gifts considered as rubbish. Probably they are, but a great deal of love can be put into very common things. You keep their birthdays. Encourage them to remember the birthdays of the older members of the family, even if their presents are useless. In the family festival let them have something to do for somebody else. Do not let the doing always be on your side.

I saw another birthday celebration once, and I shall never forget it. The mother's birthday had come too soon for the child's calculation, and there was no preparation made. The oldest, a sensitive, loving child of seven years, was overwhelmed with grief, and sobbed: "Mamma is always giving us something, and getting up things for us, and now we have forgotten her. Oh, dear, dear!"

Close by stood a little basketful of stones, picked up in their afternoon ramble—just such stones as you can find in any New England pasture lot, or by any stone wall. But the white, imperfect quartz crystals and the shining little bits of mica seemed very beautiful to the child. Suddenly she noticed the basket. There was a hurried consultation with her younger sister, a parade of secrecy and business, a rattling of stones in the kitchen washbasin, and much dancing about and shouts of "Now, mamma, we've got something for your birthday. Don't look into that basket! Now, don't guess—oh! you never can guess what it is!"

The next morning at breakfast there was something on mamma's plate, heaping up the napkin so carefully spread over it.  
When the napkin was lifted there was nothing, but the little heap of shining stones, but the children were as happy as if they had been gold and diamonds. Said the youngest: "Mamma, I picked out the very prettiest, the very whitest and shiniest—est; and the oldest added, "We washed them just as carefully last night."

The father said afterward: "They came to me in the evening in great glee, for now they had something for mamma, and they showed me the stones, all wet and dripping in the basket—about as pitiful a thing for a parent as could be imagined."

A trifle, you say, but the love and delight that went with that worthless little pile of stones could not be counted by dollars. No wonder the mother's eyes grew dim, as she looked from the glowing faces of the children, and that she carefully put the stones away. Trifles like these are the very dearest of treasures to a mother's heart, if some day the bright eyes that shone with delight are forever shut from her sight, and the busy little hands are folded still and cold.

You never know how long you and your children will have each other. At best, they will not be little children always. Make the life which you live together as happy and as full of yourself as possible. If you can do but little, put plenty of love and sunshine into that little. It is worth a great deal to have them grow up with the habit of being happy. If this habit comes—not because every wish is gratified, but because they are always busy at some cheerful or helpful work, never fear that they will grow up querulous and selfish. Children so trained are not apt to fall into fashionable listlessness, or to give themselves up to idle grief, if disappointment and sorrow come into their maturer lives.

## HENRY'S CATHOLIC SALVE.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chills, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freckles and Pimples. The salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case. It is the only salve that cures HENRY'S CATHOLIC SALVE, as all others are but imitations and counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

Dr. Green's Oxygenated Bitters is the oldest and best remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Malaria, Indigestion, all disorders of the stomach, and all diseases indicating an impure condition of the Blood, Kidneys, Liver, Skin, etc.

DURN'S CATARRH SNUFF CURE Catarrh and all affections of the mucous membrane. DR. MOTT'S LIVER PILLS are the best Cathartic Regulators. 3

## Swindling and the Swindled.

It sometimes seems as though no other trait of our many-sided human nature was quite so magnificent in dimensions as its gullibility. It rises mountain-like among human attributes; it is all-embracing as the sea. Reason, ing from general principles we should say that every man or woman in the present diffusion of knowledge would know, for example, that any nostrum which was advertised as the infallible panacea for a dozen diverse ailments was a humbug. But the serene assurance with which the "discoverer" of the latest remedy announces it as the certain cure of a hundred different diseases is as familiar as the appearance of a tramp at the kitchen door. The fact that he spends his thousands in advertising shows that he finds profit in the fraud. Men and women who have wit enough to make a living and keep a little money in their pockets swallow with child like confidence the yarns of the "Indian Doctor" on the fairgrounds, and buy his "rattlesnake oil" in the full persuasion that it will not only cure toothache and corns, but any other ailment that may intrude into the territory between toes and teeth. They would believe him if he claimed to select healthy snakes and try his oil out of the rattles only!

There is some excuse, though, for the weary procession of invalids which is forever traversing the long range of remedies, in hopes of hitting upon something in which they may find health hidden for them. No wonder they clutch at every straw. They are not the only people who would suffer if the fool-killer should make his rounds, nor the first ones. Somebody buys lots in paper cities, stock in paper railways, shares in paper mines, or so many people would not make a living in pushing that sort of "property" upon the market. The marvel is that they so often find their dupes, as their advertisements bear witness, among people who read the papers and might be supposed to know the ropes. But human nature likes to take risks, to walk on the outer edges of principles, to dodge into ranges of the sharpshooters when it might just as well keep safely behind the breast-works. There is where the fool appears—and often a little of the knave. For the man who is so ready to send a dollar for a five dollar package of jewelry, the woman who is so quick to buy a table-cloth at half price of the peddler who could not sell it at half price, as she knows, unless he smuggled it or stole it, would do better to go into dry dock at once and give his or her moral character a thorough overhauling. The craft that has such shaky timber in its keel is likely to founder in a heavy sea. Of course neither the jewelry nor the table linen is what it pretends to be—it is an attempt to swindle you. But would it be any better if it were an attempt to make you partaker with a thief? It is a very good rule to look upon the offer of any property at half its market value as a euphemistic way the map has of saying that he is a rascal and suspects that there is something of the rascal in you.

The depredations of the "Ladies Deposit Company" upon the women of Boston illustrate the wonderful capacity of human nature for being imposed upon. That an adventuresome without credentials or acquaintance could obtain hundreds of thousands of dollars under the crazy promise of paying eight per cent. interest a month on such deposits is most amazing. And in Boston of all places! The wonder is that the people so credulous ever succeeded in getting any funds together, or keeping them long enough for this swindler to get hold of them. The audacity of the fraud, like the majesty of Niagara, grows upon us as we study it. It is quite probable, as reported, that some men slipped in their investments under cover of their wives' petticoats, trusting that the stream of investors would keep up long enough for them to get their principal and something fat in the way of interest before the concern collapsed. They knew that was knavish at the time. That it was foolish, too, they can see now.

But the most of these victims deserve pity. Their experience strikingly enforces and emphasizes the preaching of Good Company a few months ago about the importance of teaching girls more about the principles of finance and the rules governing the judicious employment of funds. Any man at all versed in business methods would recognize at the first glance the radical impossibility of paying eight per cent. a month on deposits, the inherent rascality or insanity of any one who should promise to do it. It is cold comfort to these women now that they ought to have known as much. Others like them, though, ought to know as much hereafter; and will, if fathers and schools do their duty. —Good Company.

## "Catching Cold."

"Catching cold" does not usually occur in the coldest season of the year. Moist and chilly air is the source of nearly all the maladies that are produced by taking cold. This moist and chilly air causes not only the common cold, but the more serious maladies that end in death. Cold and dry air does no harm that art and care may not avert. We may control the lesser ills arising from catching cold, but cannot always limit the severity of many maladies they introduce.

An impression extensively prevails that "a cold" will run its course, do what may. We never know at the outset of many maladies exactly what that course may be. What is taking cold? Heat is the positive condition and cold a negative. Catching cold then is losing heat. Exposure to a cold temperature removes heat from the body in which it has been made. Our clothing is not warm; it generates no heat, but simply retains the heat the body generates. As cold removes the heat, the arteries, veins and capillaries shrink and are no longer able to convey the vital fluid on its wonted rounds. Body heat is generated by the oxygen we inhale, combining with the food we absorb, and the waste deposited in every section of the body. The arteries convey the blood to every tissue and deposit the heat it needs. Cold checks the normal flowing of the blood through the outer surface of the body and augments it in the inner organs. And as the oxygen is continually burning up the waste, the amount of heat in the inner tissues is constantly increasing and accumulating in the inner tissues, and ultimately invites the coming of inflammation.

Exercising the body increases the action of the heat and the flowing of the blood, and so aids in generating body heat, and more or less repels the influence of cold. When in this condition, if exposure to cold occurs, the blood is suddenly lessened in its normal course through the skin and adjacent parts, and forced to accumulate in the inner tissues that soon become too full for healthy action.

The skin was intended to maintain a uniform temperature of the body, but

as it is exposed to a great variety of temperatures it needs the aid of clothing enough to retain the heat actually generated. The skin is full of minute tubes. Every square inch contains 2,800 openings, the apertures of glands. The entire surface of the body contains 7,000,000 apertures, or nearly twenty-eight miles of tubing for draining purposes. They yield two pints of fluid a day, even when no moisture is perceived. If bodily exercise be excessive, the amount of perspiration is much increased. At this point if exposed to cold the skin contracts so as to resemble goose-skin, the pores are closed and perspiration is stopped at once.

To avoid the chills and results of taking cold, we must protect ourselves by sufficient clothing, by inhaling pure air and maintaining a uniform temperature in the body. Colds are not caused by any special temperature, but by vicissitudes of temperature. The results of catching cold everybody has more or less experienced. The sense of fullness and tightness in the nose and forehead, the usual sneezing, the watery eyes, the tickling of the throat, the feeling of laziness and discomfort—and then, after a few days have passed away, in uneasiness and tightness in the chest, hoarseness and irritation about the larynx—all these and other indications of having taken cold are experienced sooner or later by nearly all. If the results of having taken cold are not removed, the pulse becomes quick, the skin is dry and a general feeling of uneasiness is felt, and the sufferer begins to wonder how the complaint will end. Cold in the nasal cavities or coryza, distress in the head, inflammation in the throat, may slowly or rapidly succeed each other.

At the outset of the malady the lining membrane of the nose is dry, red and swollen, the voice is changed and smothered. And then, in place of dryness a watery fluid flows from the nose and frosts and inflames the upper lip. The effort to remove this unusual secretion renders sore and painful the lower nose, and yet gives a certain amount of relief, lessens the fullness of the brow, the swelling of the mucous membrane of nasal cavities, diminishes the fullness of the nostrils, but the partial loss of taste and huskiness of voice remain, the watery secretion becomes thicker and tenacious and heats the irritated surface. The feeling of fullness and oppression, the uneasiness and irritability gradually pass away. If this is not the happy end, chronic catarrh may follow, or the results of having taken cold may assume other forms. Bronchitis, croup, diphtheria, inflammation of the lungs and pleura may appear. —Prairie Farmer.

## A Hundred and Twenty-two Rats in One Trap.

UNCLE AARON lived near Hartford, and was a matter-of-fact man. His barn and out-houses fairly swarmed with rats, and Uncle Aaron was telling a friend from another town who was visiting at his house how he was troubled by rats and how he had sent a hundred at least at a time. The friend laughingly told him a hundred was a good many rats, and begged him to make off a few.

Uncle Aaron replied to the effect that he was fixing a trap, and if his friend would wait a few days he would convince him he was not lying.

"All right," answered his friend; "if you will catch anywhere near a hundred, just let me know."

Uncle Aaron, too, said: "All right," adding: "I'll let you know." When his friend started for home the last thing he said was: "Be sure and let me know how many rats you catch. A hundred is a good many."

The trap Uncle Aaron was at work on was a sort of platform almost as large as a big barn door, and the plan was to weight it with heavy rocks, raise one end about three feet from the floor, and have it so rigged that the platform would spring and let the rats fall to the floor, making it decidedly uncomfortable for any living thing that might happen to be under it. After arranging it to his mind he began to bait it. He threw meal all around and under the trap, and went to a place conveniently near and watched them. He did not have to wait long before he counted at least twenty rats busily investigating that meal. But they did not go under the platform. This was kept up for several days, and after a while the patient watcher, who spent an hour or two every day in seeing them maneuver, had the satisfaction of seeing several of the rats venture under the trap. Then he knew his plan would be a success. He could pull the string almost any time, of day, and catch a dozen or twenty, but he was "laying low" for a bigger haul. The upraised platform was no longer a terror to the animals. They took the bait from under it as readily as could be desired. Finally Uncle Aaron thought the time was ripe to pull the string. He had not baited it the night before, so the rodents would have a keen appetite when he sprinkled the cheese-crumbs and meal that morning. After doing this he took up his position and waited. First one rat—a sort of pioneer—came gliding out and began to partake of the feast. Next a pair came out; then three or four, then a dozen. They came from all directions, and Uncle Aaron was actually trembling with excitement. He could hardly keep his hand from pulling the string. But he waited until the space under the platform seemed fairly alive with the creatures; and then—he pulled. Down went the heavy platform with a crash. A number of the rats were seen scampering off; but Uncle Aaron felt confident he had nailed some of 'em. As he came up he saw heads and tails protruding, and he thought he would give them all a good square chance to die before he raised the trap. He waited till night, and then he lifted it. He counted one hundred and twenty-two dead rats. He put them in a box and expressed them to his friend, accompanied by a note which read as follows: "I take this method of letting you know how that barn-door trap worked. Count 'em and see for yourself. I'm going to bait the trap again to-morrow. Would you like to have me let you know how many I catch next time? I've dined a good many, but a hundred and twenty-two rather beats it." —Hartford (Conn.) Times.

The following story is causing painful feeling in Rome: A young man named Moretti, a tailor, was condemned to a short term of imprisonment for some alleged fraud in dealings with a girl to whom he was betrothed, went to the Police Magistrate to ask about his fate and prospects. The Magistrate told her that he would assuredly remain many years in prison. The girl, in despair, poisoned herself forthwith. Soon afterward Moretti was found to be innocent, and was at once discharged. On learning the end of his betrothed he, too, poisoned himself. The Magistrate had sentenced him at the instigation of the girl's mother, who wished to break off the match.

as it is exposed to a great variety of temperatures it needs the aid of clothing enough to retain the heat actually generated. The skin is full of minute tubes. Every square inch contains 2,800 openings, the apertures of glands. The entire surface of the body contains 7,000,000 apertures, or nearly twenty-eight miles of tubing for draining purposes. They yield two pints of fluid a day, even when no moisture is perceived. If bodily exercise be excessive, the amount of perspiration is much increased. At this point if exposed to cold the skin contracts so as to resemble goose-skin, the pores are closed and perspiration is stopped at once.

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**THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.**  
Between the principal towns and cities of Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, the Territory of Dakota and the New Northwest.  
ITS PRESENT TERMINAL POINTS:  
Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine, Oshkosh, Rock Island, Davenport, St. Paul, Minneapolis, —Ortville, Minn.—, Running Water, Mitchell and Flandreau, D. T.  
Its Road-Bed, Superstructure and Equipments combine all modern improvements, and are perfect in every particular.  
The only line running its own elegant Sleeping and Parlor Cars under the direct management and control of the Railway Company.  
**QUICK TIME AND LOW RATES.**  
S. S. MERRILL, Gen'l Manager. W. C. VAN HORNE, Gen'l Superintendent. A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent. J. H. PAGE, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent.  
**FROM CHICAGO TO NEW YORK AND BOSTON!**  
Every Day Without Change of Cars. Only one East running the Famous  
**DINING CARS**  
Connects at Niagara Falls and Buffalo with the New York Central and Erie Railways. You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint; of which a copy is herewith served upon you.  
KIDDE & H. FETHERS, Plaintiff and Attorney in person. P. O. Address, Janesville, Rock County, Wis. feb24deww

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

**TODD & CARPENTER,**  
(Successors to Cassaday & Carpenter)  
**ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.**  
Office corner Main and Milwaukee streets, in the Lapping's Block, JANESVILLE, WIS.  
S. J. TODD, ED. F. CARPENTER  
dec3deww

**GEO. H. MCCAUSEY**  
**SURGEON DENTIST**  
Office in Tallman's Block, opposite First National Bank, West Milwaukee street, Janesville, Wisconsin. feb24deww

## PATENTS.

**Cotzhausen, Sylvester & Scheiber**  
**ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.**  
Established 1859.  
Beg to inform the public that in connection with their general law practice they attend to the trial of Patent Cases throughout the United States. The best of reference given. Correspondence solicited. apr3deww

**DR. M. A. NEWMAN,**  
**Dental Surgeon,**  
Office in Smith & Jackson's block, over Rock County National Bank, Janesville, Wis. Practices dentistry at all his branches. Administers nitrous oxide gas for the painless extraction of teeth. sep3deww

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## A MUSICAL WONDER.

Do you want a Musical Instrument, playing the Piano or Organ, on which at sight you can perform as well as any professor, upon the instrument of the day? Then do not miss the latest Catalogue of THE MECHANICAL ORGANETTE—the greatest musical invention of the age—upon which you can play correctly all the popular classical, sacred, secular, and other music. Price, \$10.00. Sent by mail, on receipt of the money. **LYON & HEALY, 108 State St., Chicago.**

## \$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy! Earn \$40 per week to \$100 a month. Graduates guaranteed paying offices. Address Valentine Bros., Janesville, Wis.

## \$999 a year to Agents, and expenses, 96 Cent.

Local Newspapers. Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 102 N. Y. City. feb24deww



**THE GAZETTE.**  
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1881.  
Published Every Evening Except Sunday, at \$7.00 Per Year by THE GAZETTE PRINTING COMPANY.  
OFFICE ON NORTH MAIN STREET, JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN.  
NOTICES FOR THIS COLUMN WILL BE CHARGED FOR AT SIX CENTS PER LINE, FIRST INSERTION, AND SIX CENTS FOR EACH SUBSEQUENT INSERTION. DAILY, DAILY AND WEEKLY TWENTY CENTS FIRST, AND TWELVE CENTS EACH SUBSEQUENT INSERTION.

RETURNED TO THE CITY AGAIN—Dr. Strassman, Oculist and Aurist, Myers House.

Lost—This forenoon between John Griffith's store and Brooks' gun shop, or in rear of Brooks' building, a long red pocket book, containing a sum of money and several promissory notes. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the same. The notes are of no use to any person except the owner, as payment of same has been stopped. Information can be left at Gazette office.

There are still some big bargains in dry goods at the closing out sale of George Stockton's stock. The goods are marked clear down and are to be sold out at once. Don't delay in improving this opportunity of saving money.

FOR SALE—One set of Howe's celebrated sliding poise, platform scales, just received from the manufacturers, can be seen at the GAZETTE counting room.

FOR SALE—One of the celebrated Improved Howe sewing machines, new and in perfect running order, price low, at the GAZETTE counting room.

**LOCAL MATTER.**

**Ladies' and Gents' Stationery.**  
For a good article of Writing Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c., at reasonable prices, call at Sutherland & Bookstore.

Go to A. J. Roberts for Mrs. Freeman's New National Dyes. For brightness and durability of color are unequalled. Color from 2 to 5 pounds. Price, 15 cents.

**MANHOOD RESTORED.**

A victim of early impotence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham st., N.Y. notwidely

**AMUSEMENTS.**

**Myers' Opera House!**

**GRAND FASHIONABLE EVENT!**

Thursday Evening, March 3d, '81

Appearance of the Popular Tragedian,

**THO'S W. KEENE,**

Supported by the charming Tragic Actress,

**Miss Henrietta Vaders,**

FRANZ COULTER, OCTAVIA ALLEN, FRANK ROCHF, and a

**Powerful Stock Company**

Under the management of WM. R. HAYDEN, on which occasion will be presented Shakespeare's Grand Historical Tragedy in Six Acts

**RICHARD III,**

OR THE

**BATTLE OF BOSWORTH FIELD!!**

GLOUCESTER, (afterwards King Richard.)

**THOMAS W. KEENE**

Reserved Seats One Dollar, for sale at Mosley's Music Store, General Admission 75c. Gallery 50c.

feb23d4d

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**FURNITURE!**

**Britton & Kimball**

Are daily receiving their Spring

Stock of goods. The largest

and best assortment to be found

in the city. Parlor, Bed Room,

Dining and Kitchen Furniture,

at prices that can't be beat—

Call and examine our immense

stock in show rooms up stairs.

**UNDERTAKERS!**

Fifteen years experience. Every facility for preserving the dead. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**NEXT DOOR TO POST OFFICE,**

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN.

feb23d4w10m

**Dr. JAMES,**

Lock Hospital, 204 Washington St.,

Cor. Franklin, CHICAGO. Chartered by the State of Illinois for the purpose of treating all diseases of the urinary system in all their complicated forms. His well known Dr. James' Kidney Pills, sold in all the principal cities, is a household name. He has been practicing for over 20 years, and has cured thousands of cases of urinary diseases. He is now in Janesville, Wis., at the residence of Mr. J. A. Sherwood, 101 N. Main St., for the purpose of drawing good houses in Janesville for eight nights in succession.

There seems to be a great diversity of opinion among many of our readers as to the difference between a tramp and a vagrant, and whether there is any difference at all or not. The law does make a difference. A tramp is a non-resident and must be over the age of sixteen. Such can be sentenced to hard labor not to exceed six months, or to bread and water not to exceed thirty days. A vag-

**RAILROAD TIME TABLE.**

**Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.**

**TRAINS ARRIVE.**

From Milwaukee, Chicago and East...	4:30 P. M.
From Milwaukee, Chicago and East...	5:30 P. M.
From Madison, St. Paul and all points North and West...	1:35 P. M.
From Broadhead, Albany and Monroe...	3:30 P. M.
From Broadhead, Albany and Monroe...	12:20 A. M.
From Broadhead, Albany and Monroe...	2:30 P. M.
From Beloit, Freeport, Cedar Rapids...	3:25 A. M.
From Rock Island, Davenport and...	3:35 P. M.
All Points South and West...	3:35 P. M.

**TRAINS DEPART.**

For Milwaukee, Chicago and East...	9:30 A. M.
For Milwaukee, Chicago and East...	12:45 P. M.
For Madison, St. Paul and all points North and West...	8:30 A. M.
For Broadhead, Albany and Monroe...	11:40 A. M.
For Broadhead, Albany and Monroe...	12:30 P. M.
For Broadhead, Albany and Monroe...	4:40 P. M.
For Beloit, Freeport, Cedar Rapids...	11:40 A. M.
For Davenport, Cedar Rapids and...	8:55 A. M.
All Points South and West...	8:55 A. M.

**Chicago & Northwestern.**

**Trains at Janesville Station.**

**GOING NORTH.**

Day Express...	1:30 P. M.
Fond du Lac passenger...	8:45 P. M.

**GOING SOUTH.**

Day Express...	2:30 P. M.
Fond du Lac passenger...	7:35 A. M.

**AFTON BRANCH.**

**ARRIVE.**

Beloit Accommodation...	10:10 A. M.
Afton Passenger...	11:40 A. M.
Afton Passenger...	2:30 P. M.
Afton Accommodation...	3:45 P. M.

**DEPART.**

Beloit Accommodation...	10:10 A. M.
Afton Passenger...	11:40 A. M.
Afton Passenger...	2:30 P. M.
Afton Accommodation...	3:45 P. M.

W. H. STENNETT, General Passenger Agent.

**CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.**

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Day Express...

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Afton Passenger...

Afton Passenger...

Afton Accommodation...

DEPART.

Beloit Accommodation...

Afton Passenger...

Afton Passenger...

Afton Accommodation...

W. H. STENNETT, General Passenger Agent.

**LOCAL NEWS.**

—Lent begins to-day.

—It is met to do without meat now.

—There was no dancing school last night.

—Janitor Hilt, of the High School building, is reported as quite ill.

—There is a great deal of picking at the railroads now, and some shoveling too.

—The Guards are to hold a brief business meeting to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, sharp.

—Remember the social at All Souls, to-morrow. Tea served by the ladies at 6. Dancing from 8 to 12.

—The Rock County Agricultural Society hold its quarterly meeting next Saturday, March 5th, at the Court house.

—Police Justice Nolan went to Chicago this afternoon on business, and will return to-morrow evening. Justice Wickham will serve as Police Justice *ad interim*.

—Matt Green, an old boarder at the Hotel de Sevelen, was again given a room there last night for being drunk.

—To-day Justice Nolan bid him stay there two days more.

—See card of H. W. Hathorn, who has opened a first class blacksmith shop in the rear of the First National bank. All in want of his services will do well to give him a call.

—We are in receipt of the Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier, of the 26th ult. Among the hotel arrivals published are noticed the names of Daniel Johnson and wife, and N. Winston, of Evansville, Wis.

—The entire programme for the Glee Club concert is new, and none should fail to attend. Admission 25 cents. Tickets can be purchased of the members of the club. Remember the date, March 11.

—At a meeting of the Sack Company last evening the resignations of G. A. Lobbey and W. D. McKee were received and accepted, and S. Clark Burroughs and Ed McKee were elected to fill the vacancies.

—The news comes from Beloit that Granville Sherwood, probably the oldest man in this county, died yesterday at the residence of his son, J. A. Sherwood. He had reached the age of 95 years last December.

—The Round Table meets next Saturday evening at which time various phases of English literary art will be considered in papers by Miss Susie Jeffers, Miss Gertrude Zeininger, Mrs. A. P. Lovejoy, Rev. W. F. Brown, and Rev. T. W. MacLean.

—A Hanover woman showed pluck yesterday by walking from Afton to this city. The urgency of sad circumstances led her to take the long and trying walk, a coffin being needed for her sister, and as she learned that she could get it taken back by a train at night, she hurried on to this city on foot, so as to purchase it, and get it to the depot in time.

—There are a number of telephonic lines to be put in place as soon as workmen can be had, and weather permits. Among the lines ordered are those leading to the Rock county bank, the express office, Hiram Merrill's residence, McLean manufacturing company, and the cotton factory. There is also a long stretch of wire on the line to Nobholm's mill, which has been displaced by the storm, and needs to be repaired.

—One of the most enjoyable dances of the season was that given by the Bower City Rifles last evening, at their armory. The room is so large, and the floor in such excellent condition that it makes one of the finest dancing halls in the city. There was a large attendance of members and friends last evening, and a good time was seemingly had by all. Anderson's orchestra furnished excellent music, the committee having the management carried out the wisely planned arrangements with great success, and there was nothing lacking to make it a truly happy affair. The Rifles are to be congratulated on their success.

—Everybody who was present at the Opera house, last evening, speaks in words of praise of the entertainment given by the snow-bound Herbert Company. It was one of their best for those who delight in fun. Cotton, especially, kept the audience in a roar by his impersonation of "Major Wellington de Boots." Burton was also full of fun. The audience was a fairly sized one, and in make-up was one of the best which has gathered there. The company has certainly great versatility as well as talent to draw good houses in Janesville for eight nights in succession.

—There seems to be a great diversity of opinion among many of our readers as to the difference between a tramp and a vagrant, and whether there is any difference at all or not. The law does make a difference. A tramp is a non-resident and must be over the age of sixteen. Such can be sentenced to hard labor not to exceed six months, or to bread and water not to exceed thirty days. A vag-

rant can be under sixteen, but is a resident of the place, and the punishment cannot be a bread and water diet, but may be imprisonment at hard labor, but not to exceed three months. The idle persons whom Justice Nolan has sentenced have mostly been convicted as being tramps, and have been sentenced to hard labor, and none of them to bread and water.

—City Marshal Hogan frequently receives anonymous letters calling attention to some supposed cause of complaint, an unclean sidewalk, or ashes thrown into the street, or some other neglect to observe the city ordinances. He says he will pay no attention to such communications at all, unless the name of the sender is given, for it often happens that there is no cause of complaint, and it is only time thrown away to hunt them up. If any one wishes to complain, let them give the name, that there may be some show of responsibility, and such communications will be treated with due confidence.

—The Chicago Evening Journal of last Saturday, has in its Evanston items the following: "Last evening, while the family of Mr. E. S. Barrows, residing on Ridge avenue, south of Greenwood street, were at supper, the house was ransacked by burglars, who entered by climbing up the pillars of the verandah. They went through the sleeping rooms, and among other valuables stolen were Mr. Barrows' gold watch and a quantity of jewelry belonging to Mrs. Barrows and Mr. Barrows' aged mother. The latter had last evening received \$100 in cash, which, before going down to supper, she threw into a slipper case, and the burglars did not find it. There is no trace of the scoundrels, but they are believed to be professionals from Chicago."

—J. W. Bates played well the part of the missing Charlie Ross the other day. This is the how of it. He and his brother were changing the wires at the central office from the old to the new keyboard, and in order to keep the wires from getting mixed, it was necessary to ring up a patron, and see if the wire was all right. It was hard to explain this to each patron, and so when a number was called by the central office, the query would be made of the patron whether he had seen Bates or not, and if he should come in within a few minutes would they please tell him to come to the central office. By the time fifteen or twenty of these patrons had been asked the same question and some of them twice and thrice, there began to be quite a hunt for Bates. Everybody wanted to know where in the world he was, and when later in the day, he left the central office and appeared on the streets, about every third man told him that he was wanted, that everybody had been asking for him, and wondering where he was all day. It will be a relief to many of them to know that Bates has now been found, and there is no chance to get any reward for turning him up, as he found himself.

**KEENE'S CAREER.**

From the many notices of Thomas W. Keene it is learned that he began as a boy, at the very bottom of the ladder, appearing first in public in some insignificant part in the old Bowery, New York. For a time he combined mercantile life with the theatrical business, but in 1865 left the former entirely and devoted all of his time and energy to the stage. J. H. Hackett, who was then starring as Jack Falstaff, secured Keene as Henry IV. Afterwards Keene traveled with Kate Fisher, in the "horse drama." Then he played in New York supporting several stars, then in Cincinnati for a season. During the season of 1867-8 he travelled with an organization of which the late Miss Annie Sefton and himself were the stars. During this season he appeared in the leading Shakespearean plays, and for the first time appeared as Richard III.

He afterwards played in Wood's museum in New York, until 1870 when his health being poor, as the result of overwork, he went to England, and during a year's stay there appeared in the principal cities, and received high words of praise.

After his return he appeared at Wood's museum again, and in 1874 transferred himself to San Francisco, where he played burlesque, farce, comedy, tragedy, in fact everything, winning for himself the fame of being the most versatile of actors.

He won his greatest success there during the Booth engagement, during which he played opposite parts. In 1878 he joined Ford's company in Baltimore and created a furor as King John, and under Ford's management started it through the south, winning wonderful success by his Iago, Othello, Cassius, Hamlet, and Richard III. Afterwards he supported Edwin Booth in Philadelphia, and coming west played opposite to that great tragedian.

In 1879 he made his debut in Boston as Compean, the hero of Charles Reade's version of Zola's "L'Assommoir," and created a wonderful furor. This last season he has appeared mainly in Richard III, Othello, Hamlet, Julius Caesar, Merchant of Venice, Macbeth, Richelieu, Romeo and Juliet, Damon and Pythias, The Wife, The Stranger, The Honey-moon, Don Cesar de Bazan and the Robbers.

**Eve.**

When eve upon the first of men, the apple pressed with specious cant, Oh what a thousand pities then, that Adam was not Adamant, But though by his false step, we were doomed, to life of endless toil, One certain comfort we can get, to cure Rheumatic Electric Oil.

Sold by A. J. Roberts and Croft & Sherer.

**OBITUARY.**

MEIGS—Died in Janesville, February 16th, at 8 o'clock p. m., Mrs. PAMELIA E. MEIGS, aged 59 years and 6 months.

Mrs. Meigs was born in Lyndon, Vermont, where she spent the early part of her life. She was married to George Meigs, January 20th, 1842. Her maiden name was Woodman. She came to Wisconsin with her family September 12, 1872, settling first in Milton, where she lived two years; then in Union for three years, after which she came to Janesville, where she lived until she departed this life. Her husband died three years before her in Texas, at the time when the yellow fever was raging, which made it necessary to bury him there. Her father is still living in Vermont, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. Mrs. Meigs was a very exemplary woman and earnest Christian. At the age of thirteen she was soundly converted to God and was received a member in the Free Will Baptist church, of which church she remained a member until two years ago, when she joined the First M. E. church of this city, under the pastorate of the writer. For nearly fifty years she honored her profession. She leaves four sons and two daughters. Three of her sons are in California, and one in Kansas—the only son who was permitted to attend his mother's funeral. Mrs. Celia Cummings, of Menasha, Wis., and Miss Emma, who was living with her mother, and was with her when she died, are her daughters. Though our departed friend was a quiet, christian woman still she had an influence for good that it would be well for all to covet. Her sickness was of short duration; she was hardly supposed dangerous until a few hours before she died. We have no dying words to write, but our friend has left a living testimony that her works please God, and her friends realize the truth that she is at rest.

Her funeral services were held at the First M. E. church, of this city, on Saturday, the 19th, and by her request the writer preached the sermon, Rev. G. W. Wells, pastor of the church, taking charge of the opening services.

H. SEWELL.

**Premature Loss of the Hair.**

Nowadays may be entirely prevented by the use of BURNETT'S COCAINE. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handfuls, and has never failed to arrest its decay; it promotes a healthy and vigorous growth, and it is at the same time unexcelled as a soft and glossy dressing for the hair.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS are the best, strongest and most healthful. Sold everywhere.

**QUITELY WEDDED.**

Last evening there occurred a very quiet wedding, but one which proves of more than ordinary interest on account of the prominence and wide acquaintance of the contracting parties, they being Hon. John Winans, the well known attorney, and Miss Emma Wood, a young lady who has lived here from childhood, and who has so many friends here that she needs no further introduction to the public beyond the mention of her name.

The ceremony took place at the home of the bride, and only the relatives were present and the officiating clergyman, Rev. T. W. MacLean. This morning the newly-wedded ones started on a short trip to Chicago and to Milwaukee, expecting to return in a few days, and continue to make Janesville their home. The large circle of friends which center about the two thus wedded, will heartily congratulate them as opportunity affords, and it is to be hoped that many years of happiness may be theirs.

**THE RAILROADS.**

The track of the Chicago & Northwestern road has been pretty fairly opened up now. Yesterday afternoon's train arrived here yesterday at 5 o'clock p. m., and the train from the north about 3:30 o'clock. Conductor Rich's train arrived from the south last evening about fifty minutes behind time.

To-day the morning train from the north did not reach here until after 8 o'clock, and the Janesville accommodation waited here until its arrival. The afternoon express from Chicago was only a half hour late. It is expected that by to-morrow the trains will be able to run on time.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul road is still suffering from the effects of the storm. A gang of men are at work on the track to Milton, and expect to get it opened before night, and will then turn their attention towards Beloit and Monroe. A gang is at work clearing out the track from the Monroe, and this afternoon had reached Orfordville. On the main line a train was to start from Prairie du Chien at 3:30 this afternoon, for Milwaukee, hoping to get through. On the Western Union the track is clear west of Beloit, but east of there especially on Elkhorn prairie, there is much work to be done. Near Elkhorn are two dead engines, and the work progresses slowly.

Jno. Bacon, La Porte, Ind., writes: "Hurrah for Spring Blossom," it's all you cracked it up to be. My Dyspepsia has all vanished, why don't you advertise it, what allowance will you make if I take a dozen bottles, so that I could oblige my friends occasionally. Prices, \$1, 50c., and trial bottles 10c.

For sale by A. J. Roberts, and Croft & Sherer.

**HELP FOR POSTAGE.**

The following are a list of letters held at the postoffice for the want of stamps:

Miss Florence E. Beecher, St. Charles, Ill.

J. R. Hurst, Cleveland, Ohio.

**THE WEATHER.**

REPORTED BY PRENTICE AND EVENSON DRUGGISTS.

The thermometer at 6 o'clock last night stood at 19 degrees above; at 1 o'clock a. m., to-day at 19 degrees above; at 7 o'clock a. m. at 24 degrees above, and at 1 o'clock p. m. at 32 degrees above. Cloudy.

Howe Scales are guaranteed in every particular to be the best made. BORDEN, SELLECK & Co., General Agents, Chicago, Ill.

**"Woman's Will."**

The man's a fool who thinks by force of skill, To stem the torrent of a woman's will, For if she will, she will, you may depend on't, And if she won't, she won't, and there's an end on't, And if she'll, she'll fume and make a stir, And if she can't Spring Blossom get, why there's an end of her. Prices: \$1, 50c., and trial bottles 10c. Sold by A. J. Roberts and Croft & Sherer.

**COMMERCIAL NEWS.**

JANESVILLE MARKETS.

Reported for the Gazette by Sump & Gray, Grain and Produce Dealers.

JANESVILLE, March 2.

FLOUR—New Process \$1.50 per sack; Wisconsin \$1.25 per sack.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—\$5 per sack.

WHEAT—Winter, 75c; Good to best milling spring 80c; shipping grades 75c to 80c.

WHEAT BRAN—60c per 100; Buckwheat Bran 50c per 100; \$8.00 per ton.

MEAL—coarse, 80c per 100; bolted 3c per sack FEED—\$4.00 per 100 lbs.

MIDDLEINGS—50c per 100 lbs. Ton 21c.

RYE—in good request at 75c to 80c.

BARLEY—prime samples 55c to 60c, common to fair quality 45c to 50c.

COGNAC—shelled for 50c, 55c, 60c, 65c, 70c, 75c, 80c, 85c, 90c, 95c, 100c.

OATS—white 25c, mixed 23c to 25c.

TIMOTHY SEED—in demand at \$2.25 to \$2.50 per 40 pounds.

CLOVER SEED—in demand at \$4.50 to \$5.00 per bushel.

HAY—Timothy \$8.00 to \$10.00 per ton; Marsh and other kinds \$5.00 to \$6.00.

POTATOES—good demand at 35c to 40c.

BUTTER—good supply at 16c to 18c.

BEANS—wanted at \$1.00 to \$1.40 per bushel.

EGGS—at 15c to 16c per dozen fresh.

HIDES—Green, 62c; calf 50c to 60c; Dry, 12c to 14c.

WOOL—in demand at 35c to 38c for fair to choice clips; 1/4 off for unmerchantable.

SHEEP PELTS—range at 60c to 1.50 each.

DRESSED HOGS—range at \$5.00 to \$6.25 per 100 pounds.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle \$3.00 to \$4.50 per 100 lbs; Hog \$5.00 to \$6.50 per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—Turkeys 9c to 10c; Chickens 7c to 8c.

**CHICAGO.**

Calcago, March 1.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring wheat cash, 98c; No. 3 spring wheat cash, 96c.

CORN—No. 2 cash, 37c.

OATS—No. 2, at 31c.

BARLEY—No. 3, at 34c.

PORK—Cash now, \$14.45.

LARD—Cash \$10.00.

LIVE HOGS—\$1.50 to \$2.00 according to grade.

BUTTER—31c to 32c, 22c to 23c, 15c to 16c, according to quality.

CHEESE—7c to 12c, according to quality.

EGGS—Fresh, 18c.

HAY—Timothy, No. 1, \$14.00 to \$15.00; do No. 2, \$13.00 to \$14.00.

HOPS—12c to 25c.